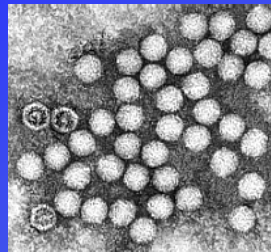


Polioviruses in the environment in Israel - Implications for the global poliomyelitis eradication initiative



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Environmental Burden Ambiguous aVDPV in Israel

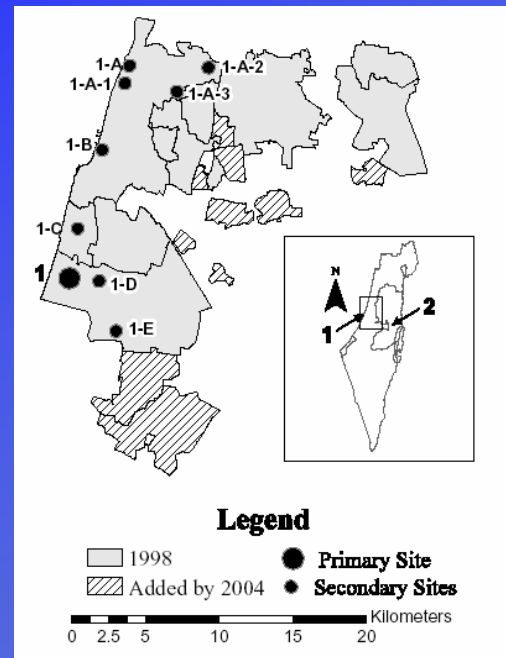
- 22 aVDPVs 7-14.5% diverged

Year	#	Site
1998	1	1
1999	4	1
2004	1	1
2005	3	1A
2006	1	2
2006	2	1A
2006	1	1A3
2006	6	1A1
2007	2	1A3
2007	1	1A

- Sites

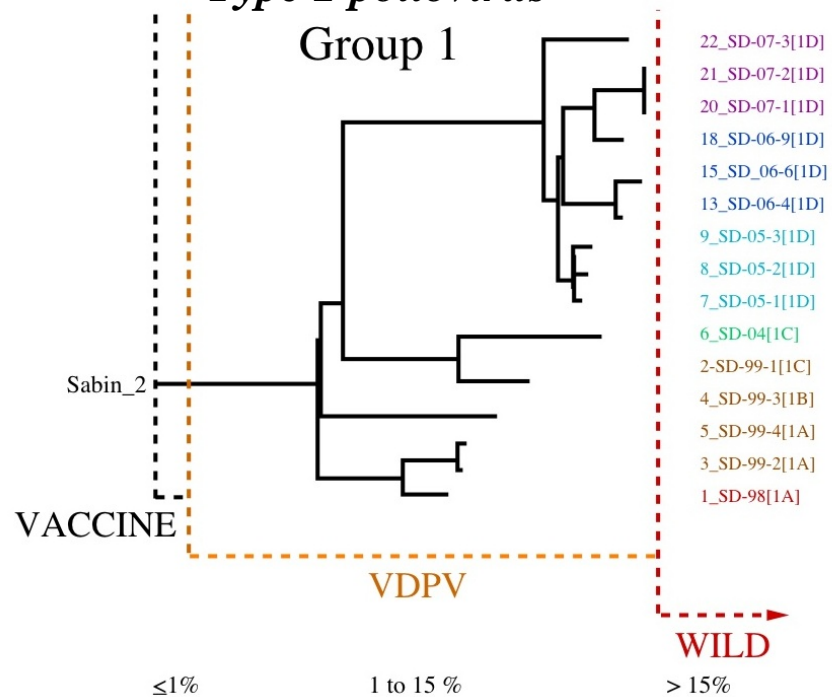
- Site 1 - 1.6 million people
- Site 1A - 800,000 people
- Site 1A1 - 50,000 people
- Site 1A3 - 350,000 people
- Site 2 - 0.8 million people

9 Years !



Type 2 poliovirus

Group 1



In conclusion

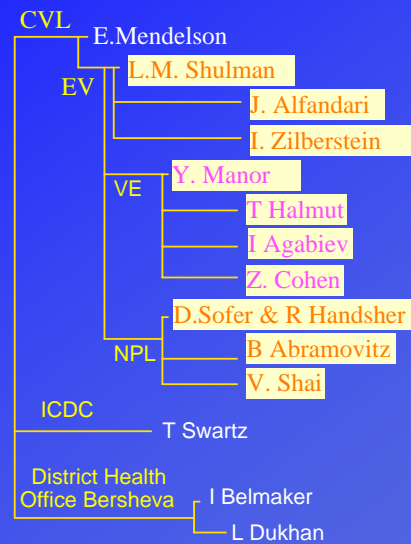
- We find at least 2 sources of aVDPV from sewage from documented highly immune populations (2+ million)
- Detection has been intermittent, yet excretion into the environment has continued for at least 9 years.
- Isolates are highly diverged (8.7% to 14.5%)
- Isolates are highly neurovirulent.
 - Genotyping - reversion to neurovirulence,
 - This phenotype has been confirmed in animal model

In conclusion

- Population immunity
 - Genotype: numerous alterations in NAg sites
 - There is waning immunity in the adult cohort with some individuals (~7%) losing circulating protective antibody titers against these aVDPVs
- We have not yet located the sources, nor is it likely that we will be able to do so in the immediate future.
- Problems:
 - Containment of “wild” polioviruses
 - Cessation of vaccination
- Question: how wide-spread is this re-emergence phenomenon?

Acknowledgements

Israel Ministry of Health



Collaborations

